# Anticholinergic Pocket Reference Card

Because so many drugs have **anticholinergic** properties—and many of these are contained in over-the-counter products—anticholinergics are used by many older adults, including about 1/3 of people with dementia.<sup>1,2</sup> The elderly are more sensitive to anticholinergic adverse effects, and people with dementia have a high risk of adverse cognitive and psychiatric effects from these drugs.<sup>3,4</sup> **Adverse effects attributed to anticholinergics include sedation, confusion, delirium, constipation, urinary retention, dry mouth, dry eyes, blurred vision, photophobia, tachycardia, decreased sweating, increased body temperature, falls, and others.<sup>5</sup> Some evidence suggests that anticholinergics contribute to behavioral disturbances and psychosis in dementia.<sup>3</sup> The purpose of this reference card is to help clinicians reduce anticholinergic use by vulnerable elders, especially those with cognitive impairment. Tapering may be necessary to prevent withdrawal symptoms when discontinuing potent anticholinergics that have been used chronically.<sup>2</sup>** 

The following lists medications with known anticholinergic effects by therapeutic use. The list is not all-inclusive, but includes many commonly used anticholinergics. Clinicians might want to especially consider the risk benefit balance of tricyclic antidepressants, immediate-release oxybutynin, GI antispasmodics, and sedating antihistamines, as these drugs are not recommended for vulnerable elders if alternative treatments are available.<sup>7</sup>

### Antihistamines / Allergy / Cough & Cold Medicines

Azelastine nasal spray Brompheniramine Carbinoxamine Chlorpheniramine Clemastine Cyproheptadine Dexbrompheniramine Dexchlorpheniramine Diphenhydramine Hydroxyzine Mepyramine Olopatadine nasal spray Phenyltoloxamine Promethazine Triprolidine

#### Anxiety

Hydroxyzine

# Bladder Antispasmodics

Darifenacin Flavoxate Oxybutynin Solifenacin Tolterodine Trospium

## Motion Sickness / Dizziness / Nausea

Dimenhydrinate Meclizine Prochlorperazine Promethazine Scopolamine Trimethobenzamide

# **Movement Disorders**

Benztropine Procyclidine Trihexyphenidyl

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Muscle Spasms & Pain	Antipsychotics
Cyclobenzaprine Meperidine Orphenadrine Phenyltoloxamine	Chlorpromazine Clozapine Loxapine Molindone Olanzapine Pimozide Promethazine Quetiapine Thioridazine
Stomach and GI Tract	
Ulcer and Reflux: Cimetidine Glycopyrrolate	
Ranitidine GI Antispasmodics: Atropine Belladonna Alkaloids Clidinium Dicyclomine Hyoscyamine Methscopolamine Propantheline	Asthma and C.O.P.D.
	Glycopyrrolate Ipratropium* Tiotropium* *Unknown whether central nervous system effects are important.
	Tricyclic Antidepressants
Seizures / Mood Disorders	Amitriptyline
Carbamazepine	Clomipramine Desipramine Doxepin Imipramine Nortriptyline Protriptyline Trimipramine
Insomnia / Sleep	
Diphenhydramine Doxylamine	

#### References

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- 3. Cancelli I et al. Neurol Sci 2009;87-92.
- 4. Fick DM et al. Arch Intern Med 2003;163:2716-24.
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- Sunderland T et al. Arch Gen Psychiatry 1987;44(5):418-26.
- 7. Shrank WH et al. J Am Geriatr Soc 2007;55:S373-82.

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